## **Exhibit B**

**Pre-Colonial Laws** 

	Statute of Northampton, 2 Edw. 3, 258, ch. 3 (1328)	B1
Founding-era Laws		
	1786 Va. Acts 35, Ch. 49	B2
	Collection of Statutes of the Parliament of England in Force in the State of North Carolina, pp. 60–61, ch. 3 (F. Martin Ed. 1792)	B3
	An Act for Punishment of Crimes and Offences, within the District of Columbia, § 40 (1816)	B6
Reconstruction-era Laws		
	1870 Tex. Gen. Laws 63, ch. 46	B9
	1869 Tenn. Pub. Acts 23	B11
	1883 Mo. Sess. Laws 76	B14
	1889 Ariz. Sess. Laws 17	B16
	1890 Okla. Terr. Stats., Art. 47, § 7	B20

of Assise and Gaol-

Oyers and

ш. Riding or going armed in Affray of the Peace.

27 Ed. 1. c.3. Grandfather to our Lord the King that now is, wherein is contained, that Justices assigned to take Assises, if they be Laymen, shall make Deliverance; and if the one be a Clerk, and the other a Layman, that the Lay Judge, with another of the Country associate to him, shall deliver the Gaols: Wherefore it is enacted, That such [Justices'] shall not be made against the Form of the said Statute; and that the Assises, Attaints, and Certifications be taken before the Jüstices commonly assigned, which should be good Men and lawful, having Knowledge of the Law, and none other, after the Form of another Statute made in the Time of the said [King Edward the First; ] and that the Oyers and Terminers shall not be granted but before Justices of the one Bench or the other, or the Justices Errants, and that for great [hurt,] or horrible Trespasses, and of the King's special Grace, after the Form of the Statute thereof ordained in Time of the said Grandfather, and none otherwise.

ITEM, It is enacted, That no Man great nor small, of what Condition soever he be, except the King's Servants in his presence, and his Ministers in executing of the King's Precepts, or of their Office, and such as be in their Company assisting them, and also [upon a Cry made for Arms to keep the Peace, and the same in such places where such Acts happen, ] be so hardy to come before the King's Justices, or other of the King's Ministers doing their office, with force and arms, nor bring no force in affray of the peace, nor to go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in Fairs, Markets, nor in the presence of the Justices or other Ministers, nor in no part elsewhere, upon pain to forfeit their Armour to the King, and their Bodies to Prison at the King's pleasure. And that the King's Justices in their presence, Sheriffs, and other Ministers (\*) in their Bailiwicks, Lords of Franchises, and their Bailiffs in the same, and Mayors and Bailiffs of Cities and Boroughs, within the same Cities and Borough, and Borough Holders, Constables, and Wardens of the Peace within their Wards, shall have Power to execute this Act. And that the Justices assigned, at their coming down into the Country, shall have Power to enquire how such Officers and Lords have exercised their Offices in this Case, and to punish them whom they find that have not done that which pertained to their Office.

TIEM, Because the Peace cannot be well kept without good Ministers, as Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and Hundreders, which ought to do Execution as well of the King's Privities as of other Things touching our Lord the King and his People; It is ordained and established, That the Statute made in the time of King Edward, Father to the King that now is, at Lincoln, containing that Sheriffs, Hundreders, and Bailiffs shall be of such People as have Lands in the same Shires or Bailiwicks, shall be observed in all Points after the Form thereof; and that Sheriffs and Builiffs of Fee shall cause their Counties and Bailiwicks to be kept by such as have

Lands therein.

ITEM, Where it was ordained by the Statute of Westwhere it was organica by the Statute of West-minster the Second, that they which will deliver their Writs to the Sheriff, shall deliver them in the full County, or in the Rere County, and that the Sheriff or under Sheriff shall thereupon make a Bill; It is accorded and established, that at what Time or Place in the County a Man doth deliver any Writ to the Sheriff or to the Under-Sheriff, that they shall receive the same Writs, and make a Bill, after the form contained in the same Statute, without taking any Thing therefore; and if they refuse to make a Bill, others that be present shall set to their Seals; and if the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff do not return the said Writs, they shall be punished after the form contained in the same Statute; and also the Justices of Assises shall have power to enquire thereof at every Man's Complaint, and to award Damages, as having respect to the Delay, and to the loss and peril that might happen

that might happen

'Commission

'Gommission

'Gommission

'Deads of Jienn in time of Peace, and
that in Places where such Deads of Jienn in time of Peace, and
that in Places where such Deads are to be sure.—See Lib. Rub.
Sca.: Weatin. 6. 122 b. A. Writ rectining a Grant of K. Richard I.

'qui Torneasista sint in Angt in v. placias: In? Sar? & Wilton;
In: Warrewich & Kenelingworth: In? Stanford & Warnerford;
In: Brabled & Miseb?: In? Ble & Tykehill. Ita qd pax fre
nic 110 infringer, n° potestas Justicistia minorabit Nee de
I testis niis dāpnū infecet."

\* of the King

nre Seign' le Roi que est, en quele est contenuz q les Justices as assises padre assignez sils soient lais, facent les delivances; et si lun soit clerc, & lautre lais, q le dit lais, associe a lui un autre du pais, facent la delivance des gaols; p qoi acorde est & establi, q tiels Justiceries ne soient mes g'ntees countre la forme du dit estatut, & q les assises, atteintes, & cufications soient p'ses devant les Justices comunement assignez, q soient bones gentz & loialx & conissantz de la lei, & nemie autres; solone la forme dun autre statut fait en temps meisme le ael; et q les oiers & Pminers ne soient grantees forsq ---- devant les Justices de lun Baunk & de lautre, ou les Justices errantz; & ce p' led & orrible trespas, & de lespeciale g'ce le Roi, solone forme de statut de ce ordene en temps meisme le ael; & nemie autrement.

Ensement acorde est & establi, q nul, gent ne petit de quele condicion qil soit, sauve les Sjantz le Roi en la Psence le Roi, & les Ministres le Roi, enfesantz execucion des mandementz le Roi, ou de lour office, & ceux qi sont en lour compaignies, eidantz as ditz ministres, & auxint au cri de fait darmes de pees, & ce en licux ou tielx faitz se ferront, soit si hardi de venir devant les Justices le Roi, ou autres Ministres le Roi enfesant lour office, a force & armes; ne force mesner en affrai de la pees, ne de chivaucher ne daler arme, ne de nuit ne de jour, en faires, marchees, nen Psence des Justices, ne dautres Ministres, ne nule part aillours, sur peine de pdre lour armures au Roi & de lour corps a la prisone a la volunte le Roi. Et q Justices le Roi en lour psences, viscountes & autres Ministres le Roi en lour baillies, seign's des fraunchises & lour bailliss en yceles, & Meire & Baillifs des Citees & Burghs deinz meismes les Citees & Burghs, Burghaldres, conestables, & gardeins de la pees deinz lour gardes, eient poair affaire execucion de cest acord. Et q les Justices assignez, a lour venu en pais, eient poair denquere coment tielx Ministres & seign's ont use lour office en ce, & de punir ceux qils trovont, qi nount mie fait ce q a lour office appent.

Et p'ce q la pecs ne poet mie estre bien garde sauntz bons ministres, come Viscountes, Baillifs, & Hundreders qi deivent faire execucion, auxibien des p'vetez le Roi come dautres choses tochantes le Roi & son poeple, acorde est & establi q lestatut fait en temps le Roi Edward, piere le Roi qure est, a Nicole, contenant q Viscontes, Hundreders & Baillifs soient des gentz eantz Pres en meismes les Countez, ou baillies, soit garde en touz pointz solone la forme dycel, & auxint q les Viscountes & Baillifs de fee, facent garder meismes lour Countez & Baillies p gentz eantz Pres en yceles.

Ensement la ou ordine est, p statut de Westmons? le secund, q ceux q liver volent lour briefs as viscountes, les livent en plein Counte, ou en rerecounte, & q visconte ou southvisconte facent sur ce bille; acorde est & establi q a quele heure ou a queu lieu deinz le Counte home livre a viscountes, ou a southviscontes, briefs, gils les resceivent & facent bille en la forme contenue en le dit estatut, & ce sanz rien pindre; et sils refusent de faire bille, mettent autres lour sealx qi Bront Psentz; et si le Viscounte ou le Southviscounte ne retorne mie les briefs, soient puniz solone la forme contenuc en le dit estatut; & jadumeins eient les Justices as assises Pndre assignez poair denquer de ce a chescuny pleinte & de agarder damages, eant regard au delai, & a les ptes & pils qi p'ront avenir.

The Statute of Lincoln, 9 Edw. 11. concerning Sheriffs, &c.

The Statute Westminster the Second, 13 Ldw. I. chapter 39.

of Writsto

### [ 35 ]

fame offenders come not as afore is faid, and the proclamation made and returned, they shall be convict and attained of the riot, assembly, or rout aforesaid: And moreover the Justices of Peace in every county or corporation, where such riot, assembly, or rout of people shall be made, in case the same be made in their presence, or if none be fresent, then the justices having notice thereof, together with the sherist, under sherist, or seriesant, of the same county or corporation, shall do execution of this act, every one upon pain of twenty pounds, to be paid to the Commonwealth, as often as they shall be sound in default of the execution of the said act; and on such default of the justices and sherist, under sherist, or seriesant, a commission shall go from the General Court at the instance of the party grieved, to enquire as well of the truth of the case, and of the original matter for the party complainant, as of the default or defaults of the said justices, sherist; under sherist, or seriesant, in this behalf supposed, to be directed to sufficient and indifferent persons at the nomination of the Judges; and the said commissioners presently shall return into the General Court the inquests and matters before them in this behalf taken and found: But no persons convicted of a riot, rout, and unlawful assembly, shall be imprisoned for such offence by a longer space of time than one year. Persons legally convicted of a riot, rout, or unlawful assembly, otherwise than in the manner directed by this act, shall be punished by imprisonment and americement, at the discretion of a jury, under the like limitation.

### C H A P. XLIX.

### An ACT forbidding and punishing AFFRAYS.

BE it inatted by the General Assembly, That no man; great nor small, of what condition fover he be, except the Ministers of Justice in executing the precepts of the courts of justice, or in executing of their office, and such as be in their company assisting them, be so hardy to come before the justices of any court, or either of their Ministers of Justice, doing their office, with force and arms, on pain, to forseit their armour to the Commonwealth, and their bodies to prison, at the pleasure of a court, nor go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fairs or markets, or in other places, in terror of the country, upon pain of being arrested and committed to prison by any Justice on his own view, or proof by others, there to abide for so long a time as a jury, to be sworn for that purpose by the said Justice, shall direct, and in like manner to forseit his armour to the Commonwealth; but no person shall be imprisoned for such offence by a longer space of time than one month:

### CHAP. L.

### An ACT against CONSPIRATORS.

BE it declared and enacted by the General Affembly, That confpirators be they that do confederate and bind themselves by oath, covernant, or other alliance, that every of them shall aid and bear the other sallely and maliciously, to move or cause to be moved any enticement or information against another on the part of the Commonwealth, and those who are convicted thereof at the suit of the Commonwealth, shall be punished by imprisonment and americement, at the discretion of a jury.

### CHAP. LI.

### An ACT against conveying or taking PRETENSED TITLES.

BE it enacted by the General Affembly. That no person shall convey or take; or bargain to convey or take, any pretensed title to any lands or tenements, unless the person conveying or bargaining to convey, or those under whom he claims shall have been in possession of the same, or of the reversion or remainder thereof one whole year next before; and he who offendeth herein knowingly, shall forfeit the whole value of the lands or tenements; the one moiety to the Commonwealth, and the other to him who will see as well for himself as for the Commonwealth: But any person lawfully possession tenements, or of the reversion or remainder thereof, may nevertheless take or bargain to take the pretensed title of any other person, so far and so far only as it may confirm his former estate.

### CHAP. LII.

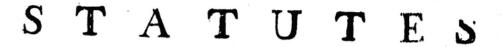
### An ACT to punish BRIBERY and EXTORTION.

BE it enacted by the General Affembly, That no Treasurer, Keeper of any Public Seal, Councillor of States, Council for the Commonwealth, Judge, or Attornies at law, practifing either in the General Court, High Court of Chancery, Court of Appeals, Court of Admiralty, or Inferior Courts, Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Escheator, nor any officer of the Commonwealth, shalls in time to come, take, in any form, any manner of gift, brokage, or reward for doing his office, other than is, or shall be allowed by some act of General Assembly, passed after the institution of the Commonwealth, that is to say, after the site centre day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six; and he that doth, shall pay unto the party grieved, the treble value of that he both received, shall be amerced and imprisoned at the discretion of a jury, and shall be discharged from his office forever; and he who will sue in the said matter, shall have fuit as well for the Commonwealth as for himself, and the third part of the amercement.

Снар.

# COLLECTIO

OFTHE



OF THE PARLIAMENT O.

E N G L A N D

IN FORCE IN THE STATE OF "

# NORTH-CAROLINA.

By FRANCOIS-XAVIER MAKEN, Esq.

NEWBERN:

1792.

(60)

### C H A P. VIII.

### Nothing Shuli be taken for Beaupleader.

ITEM, Whereas some of the realm have grievously complained, that they be grieved by Sherists, naming themselves the King's approvers, which take money by extortion for Beaupleader, the King will, that the statute of Mariebridge than be observed and kept in this point.

### C H A P. XIV.

### None Shall commit Maintenance.

TEM, Because the King desireth that common right be administered to all persons, as well poor as rich, he commandeth and desendeth, that none of his Counsellors, nor of his house, nor none other of his Ministers, nor no great man of the realm by himself, nor by other, by sending of letters, nor otherwise, nor none other in this land, great nor small, shall take upon them to maintain quarrels nor parties in the country, to the let and disturbance of the common law.

Statutes made at Northampton, tribus Septimanis Paichae, in the Second Year of the Reign of Edward the Third, and in the Year of our Lord 1328.

### CHAP. I.

A Confirmation of the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forest.

[Unnecessary to be inferted.]

### CHAP. III.

No Man shall come before the Justices, or go or ride armed.

TEM, It is enacted, that no man great nor finall, of what condition forcer he be, except the King's fervants in his prefence, and his Ministers in executing of the King's precepts, or of their office, and such as be in their company assisting them, and also upon a cry made for arms to keep the peace, and the same in such places where such acts happen, be so hardy to come before the King's Justices, or other of the King's

### (61)

Ministers doing their office with force and arms, now bring no force in an astray of peace, nor to go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fairs, markets, nor in the presence of the King's Justices, or other ministers, nor in no part elsewhere, upon pain to forseit their armer to the King, and their bodies to prison at the King's pleasure. And that the King's Justices in their presence, Sheriffs and other ministers, in their bailiwicks, Lords of Franchises, and their bailiss in the same, and Mayors and Bailiss of cities and boroughs, within the same cities and boroughs, and borough-holders, constables and wardens of the peace within their wards shall have power to execute this act. And that the Justices assigned, at their coming down into the country, shall have power to enquire how such others and lords have exercised their offices in this case, and to punish them whom they find that have not done that which pertain to their office.

### C H A P. V.

### The Manner how Writs shall be delivered to the Sheriff to be enecuted.

TEM where it was ordained by the statute of Westminster the second, that they which will deliver their writs to the Sheriff shall deliver them in the sull county, or in the rere county, and that the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff shall thereupon make a bill: it is assected and established, that at what time or place in the county a man doth deliver any writ to the Sheriff or to the Under-Sheriff, that they shall receive the same writs, and make a bill after the form contained in the same statute, without taking any thing therefore. And if they resuse to make a bill, others that be present shall set to their seals, and if the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff do not return the said writs, they shall be punished after the form contained in the said statute. And also the Justices of Assize shall have power to enquire thereof at every man's complaint, and to award damages, as having respect to the delay, and to the loss and peril that might happen.

### C H A P. VI.

Juflices shall have Power to punifo Breakers of the Peace.

ITEM, as to the keeping of the peace in time to come, it is ordained and enacted that the statutes made in time past, with the statute of Winchester, shall be observed and kept in every point: and where it is contained in the end of said statute of Winchester, that the Justices assigned shall have power to enquire of defaults, and to report to the King in his next parliament, and the King to remedy it, which no man hath yet seen, the same Justices shall have power to punish the offenders and disobeyers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

235

### AN ACT

For the Punishment of certain Crimes and Offences, within the District of Columbia.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. that no crime committed Punishment of within the District of Columbia, and no crime of which any person shall be convicted within the said No crime shall District, shall be punished with death.

Sec. 2. If any free person shall, in the District of Treason, mur-Columbia, be convicted of treason against the United domy, burgla-States, or of murder, or of rape, or of sodomy, or of rape, burglary, or of robbery, or of voluntary manslaughter, horse-stealing, or of horse-stealing, or of piracy upon the high seas, other capital or of any act in any river, harbour, bay or basin, inlet offences, aiding, or creek, which if done upon the high seas would be ing. &c. punpiracy; or of any other crime or offence which, by finement at any statute of the United States, is or shall be punish- hard labour or in solitude, not able by death, without benefit of elergy; or of know- less than two ingly and willfully, either upon the land or seas, aid- 20 years, and ing, procuring, commanding, counselling, or advising, fine not exthe commission of any one of the crimes aforesaid, dollars. and if such crime shall thereupon be actually committed; every such person shall, in licu of all other punishment, be sentenced to confinement at hard labour, or in solitude, for a period of not less than two, nor more than twenty years, according to the nature, degree, and aggravation of the offence, and may be fined, not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. Every free person having knowledge of the Concealment of any of those commission of any one of the crimes aforesaid, who crimes, or of the offenders, shall, within the said District, conceal, and not, as receiving goods soon as may be, disclose, the same to some person in piratically or feloniously tacivil or military authority under the United States, ken, punishaor who shall knowingly and wittingly receive, enter- ment, &c. not tain, or conceal any such offender as aforesaid, or who exceeding seven years, and shall receive or take into custody any ship, vessel, fined, not ex-

be punished with death.

ceeding 1000 dollars.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**253** 

which such offender may be, upon complaint made to Punishment of him upon oath that such crime or offence bath been committed, or upon receiving a copy of the indictment or other process, if any, which shall have been found or issued in the said District of Columbia against such offender, to issue his warrant to apprehend such offender, and to cause him, at the expense of the United States, to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed (as the case may require) for trial before such court in the District of Columbia, as may have jurisdiction of the offence; and copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizance of bail, and the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case, if any such shall have been taken: which recognizances the said judge may require on pain of imprisonment; and the said judge, if bail shall not have been given, shall seasonably issue and the marshal of his district shall execute a warrant for the removal of the offender and the witnesses (in case they shall be in prison) or either of them, (as the case may be) to the said District of Columbia: and the expenses of such arrest, commitment, and re--moval being ascertained and certified by the judge of the district in which the offender shall have been so arrested, shall be charged by the marshal of the said district in his account with the United States, and shall be allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury. And in case such recognizance of bail, Recognizance. or the recognizances of the witnesses should be forfeited, scire facias and execution may issue upon a certified copy thereof in any judicial district within the jurisdiction of the United States in which the respective recognitors may reside or may be found.

Sec. 40. No man, great nor small, of what condi- 2 E. 3. c. 3. tion soever he be, except the ministers of justice in 20 R. 2. c. 1. executing the precepts of the courts of justice, or in V.L. 80. c. 21. executing their office, and such as may be in their frays.

#### LAWS OF THE

No person to come before the court with force and arms: nor to go about terror of the country.

Punishment of company assisting them, shall be so hardy as to come with force and arms before the justices or judges of any court within the District of Columbia, or either of their ministers of justice, doing their office, on pain to forfeit his armour to the United States, and his body armed, to the to prison, at the pleasure of such court; nor go, nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fairs, or markets, or in other places, in terror of the country, upon pain of being arrested and committed to prison by any justice or judge on his own view, or proof by others, and of forfeiture of his armour to the United States; but no person shall be imprisoned for any offence against this act, by a longer space of time than one month.

1. G. 1. st. 2, c. 5. 6 1. Riots, &c.

dispersing when ordered.

Sec. 41. If any persons, to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously Penalty for not assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace in the District of Columbia, and being required or commanded by any one or more justice or justices of the peace, or by the marshal of the said District, or his deputy, or by the mayor, or other chief officer of any city or town corporate in the said District, where such an assembly shall be, by proclamation, to be made in the name of the United States, in the form or to the effect herein after directed, to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, shall, (notwithstanding such proclamation made) to the number of twelve or more, unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously remain or continue together by the space of one hour after such request or command made by proclamation, as aforesaid, then such continuing together, to the number of twelve or more, after such request or demand made by proclamation, as aforesaid, shall be adjudged a high misdemeanor, and the offenders therein not being slaves, shall, upon conviction, be confined at hard labour, or in solitude, not exceeding ten years, and may be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

# GENERAL LAWS

OF THE

## TWELFTH LEGISLATURE,

OF THE

# STATE OF TEXAS.

CALLED SESSION.

BY AUTHORITY.



A U S T I N: PRINTED BY TRACY, SIEMERING & CO. 1870.

### GENERAL LAWS.

### 68

### CHAPTER XLVI.

AN ACT REGULATING THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That if any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school room or other place where persons are assembled for educational, literary or scientific purposes, or into a ball room, social party or other social gathering composed of ladies and gentlemen, or to any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this State are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to muster or to perform any other public duty, or any other public assembly, and shall have about his person a bowieknife, dirk or butcher-knife, or fire-arms, whether known as a six shooter, gun or pistel of any kind, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court or jury trying the same; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to locations subject to Indian depredations; and provided further, that this act shall not apply to any person or persons whose duty it is to bear arms on such occasions in discharge of duties imposed by law.

Sec. 2. That this act take effect and be in force in sixty days

from the passage thereof.

Approved August 12, 1870.

### CHAPTER XLVII.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNOR TO ORDER AN ELECTION TO BE HELD IN HILL COUNTY FOR THE PERMANENT LOCATION OF THEIR COUNTY SEAT.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That the Governor of the State of Texas be, and is hereby authorized to order an election to be held in the county of Hill, on the second Monday in September, A. D. 1870, (or as soon thereafter as possible), for the permanent location of the county seat of the

### ACTS

OF THE

# STATE OF TENNESSEE,

PASSED BY THE FIRST SESSION OF

### THE THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR THE YEARS 1869-70.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
JONES, PURVIS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1870.

### CHAPTER XXI.

AN ACT to Amend An Act, passed on the 13th of March, 1868, entitled "An Act to amend the revenue laws of the State."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That An Act to amend the revenue laws of the State, passed on the 13th day of March, 1868, Hotels and be so amended as to impose a tax of fifty cents on each Livery Stable room except two in a hotel or tavern, and a tax of fifty cents on each stall in a livery stable, or stable kept by hotel or tavern keepers, instead of one dollar, as now imposed by law.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this Act take effect

from and after its passage.

W. O'N. PERKINS,
Speaker of the House of Representives.
D. B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed November 27, 1869.

### CHAPTER XXII.

AN ACT to Amend the Criminal Laws of the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That all voters in this State shall be To vote in required to vote in the civil district or ward in which they or Ward. may reside. Any person violating this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall not be fined less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars; Provided, that sheriffs and other officers holding elections shall be permitted to vote at any ward or precinct in which they may hold an election.

ŠEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any qualified voter or other person attending any election in this State, or for any person attending any fair, Deadly race course, or other public assembly of the people, to carry Weapons. about his person, concealed or otherwise, any pistol, dirk, bowie-knife, Arkansas tooth-pick, or weapon in form, shape

or size, resembling a bowie-knife, or Arkansas tooth-pick, or other deadly or dangerous weapon.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons convicted under the second section of this Act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty dollars, and by imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That no liquor shop in Liquor Shops this State, shall be kept open on election days, nor shall any person, on said days, give or sell intoxicating liquors to any person for any purpose at or near an election ground.

Penalty.

Proviso.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the grand juries of Grand Juries this State shall have inquisitorial powers concerning the commission of the offenses created by these Acts, and may send for witnesses, as in cases of gaming, illegal voting, tippling and offenses now prescribed by law.

Judges. SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Circuit and Criminal Judges of this State to give the above in special charge to the several grand juries of the courts.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That there shall be no property exempt from execution for fines and costs for this offense; Provided, That, if from any cause, there should be a failure to hold an election in any civil district or ward, then nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any voter from voting in any other civil district or ward in his county or town, for State or county officers, at the time prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

W. O'N. PERKINS.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
D. B. THOMAS,

Speaker of the Senate.

Passed December 1, 1869.

# LAWS OF MISSOURI,

PASSED AT THE SESSION OF THE

# THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF JEFFERSON,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1883.

(REGULAR SESSION.)

BY AUTHORITY.



JEFFERSON CITY: STATE JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS. 1883.

CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. Any person or persons doing a commission business in this state who shall receive cattle, hogs, sheep, grain, cotton or other commodities consigned or shipped to him or them for sale on commission, and who shall wilfully make a false return to his or their consignor or shipper, in an account of sale or sales of any such cattle, hogs, sheep, grain, cotton or other commodities made and rendered by such person or persons for and to such consignor or shipper, either as to weights or prices, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or by fine not less than one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months. Approved April 2, 1883.

#### CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: Concealed Weapons.

AN ACT to amend section 1274, article 2, chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, entitled "Of Crimes and Criminal Procedure."

SECTION 1. Carrying concealed weapon. etc., penalty for increased.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. That section 1274 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the word "twenty" before the word "five" in the sixteenth line of said section, and by striking out the word "one" in the same line and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two," and by striking out the word "three" in the seventeenth line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: Section 1274. If any person shall carry concealed, upon or about his person, any deadly or dangerous weapon, or shall go into any church or place where people have assembled for religious worship, or into any school room or place where people are assembled for educational, literary or social purposes, or to any election precinct on any election day, or into any court room during the sitting of court, or into any other public assemblage of persons met for any lawful purpose other than for militia drill or meetings called under the militia law of this state, having upon or about his person any kind of fire arms, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot or other deadly weapon, or shall in the presence of one or more persons exhibit any such weapon in a rude, angry or threatening manner, or shall have or carry any such weapon upon or about his person when intoxicated or under the influence of intoxicating drinks, or shall directly or indirectly sell or deliver, loan or barter to any minor any such weapon, without the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, he shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Approved March 5, 1883.

## SESSION LAWS

OF THE

### FIFTEENTH

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

SESSION BEGUN ON THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1889.

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SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 18, 1889.

No. 12.

### AN ACT

Concerning the Transaction of Judicial Business on Legal Holidays.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

Section 1. No Court of Justice shall be open, nor shall any Judicial business be transacted on any Legal Holiday, except for the following purposes:

- 1. To give, upon their request, instructions to a Jury when deliberating on their verdict.
  - 2. To receive a verdict or discharge a Jury.
- 3. For the exercise of the powers of a magistrate in a criminal action, or in a proceeding of a criminal nature; provided, that the Supreme Court shall always be open for the transaction of business; and provided further, that injunctions, attachments, claim and delivery and writs of prohibition may be issued and served on any day.
- SEC. 2. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.
- SEC. 3. This Act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 18, 1889.

No. 13.

### AN ACT

Defining and Punishing Certain Offenses Against the Public Peace.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. If any person within any settlement, town, village or city within this Territory shall carry on or about his person, saddle, or in his saddlebags, any pistol, dirk, dagger, slung shot, sword cane, spear, brass knuckles, bowie knife, or any other kind of knife manufactured or sold for purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; and in addition thereto, shall forfeit to the County in which he is convicted, the weapon or weapons so carried.

SEC. 2. The preceding article shall not apply to a person in actual service as a militiaman, nor as a peace officer

or policeman, or person summoned to his aid, nor to a revenue or other civil officer engaged in the discharge of official duty, nor to the carrying of arms on one's own premises or place of business, nor to persons traveling, nor to one who has reasonable ground for fearing an unlawful attack upon his person, and the danger is so imminent and threatening as not to admit of the arrest of the party about to make such attack upon legal process.

- Sec. 3. If any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school room, or other place where persons are assembled for amusement or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show or public exhibition of any kind, or into a ball room, social party or social gathering, or to any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this Territory are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to minister or to perform any other public duty, or to any other public assembly, and shall have or carry about his person a pistol or other firearm, dirk, dagger, slung shot, sword cane, spear, brass knuckles, bowie knife, or any other kind of a knife manufactured and sold for the purposes of offense or defense, he shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall forfeit to the County the weapon or weapons so found on his person.
- SEC. 4. The preceding article shall not apply to peace officers, or other persons authorized or permitted by law to carry arms at the places therein designated.
- SEC. 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of Articles 1 and 3, may be arrested without warrant by any peace officer and carried before the nearest Justice of the Peace for trial; and any peace officer who shall fail or refuse to arrest such person on his own knowledge, or upon information from some credible person, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.
- SEC. 6. Persons traveling may be permitted to carry arms within settlements or towns of the Territory for one-half hour after arriving in such settlements or town, and while going out of such towns or settlements; and Sheriffs and Constables of the various Counties of this Territory and their lawfully appointed deputies may carry weapons in the legal discharge of the duties of their respective offices.
- SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the keeper of each and every hotel, boarding house and drinking saloon, to keep posted up in a conspicuous place in his bar room, or reception room if there be no bar in the house, a plain notice to travelers to divest themselves of their weapons in accordance with Section 9 of this Act, and the Sheriffs of the various Counties

#### LAWS OF ARIZONA.

shall notify the keepers of hotels, boarding houses and drinking saloons in their respective Counties of their duties under this law, and if after such notification any keeper of a hotel, boarding house or drinking saloon, shall fail to keep notices posted as required by this Act, he shall, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be fined in the sum of five dollars to go to the County Treasury.

SEC. 8. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect upon the first day of Apr 1, 1889.

Approved March 18, 1889.

No. 14.

### AN ACT

To Amend Paragraph 492, Revised Statutes.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Terrritory of Arizona:

SECTION 1. That Paragraph 492, Chapter 5, Title 13, of the R vised Statutes, be amended so as to read as follows: "If he fail to attend in person or by deputy any term of the District Court, the Court may designate some other person to perform the duties of District Attorney during his absence from Court, who shall receive a reasonable compensation to be certified by the Court, and paid out of the Courty Treasury, which the Court shall by order direct to be deducted from the salary of the District Attorney, if the absence of such Attorney is not excused by such Court."

SEC. 2. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 19, 1889.

No. 15.

### AN ACT

To Provide for the Payment of Boards of Supervisors of the Counties within the Territory of Arizona.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

Section 1. Each member of the Board of Supervisors within this Territory shall be allowed as compensation for their services Five Dollars per day for each day's actual attendance at the sitting of said Board, at which sitting any County business is transacted; and twenty cents per mile actually traveled

## THE

# STATUTES OF OKLAHOMA

1890.

Compiled under the supervision and direction of Robert Martin, Secretary of the Territory,

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WILL T. LITTLE, L. G. PITMAN and R. J. BARKER,

-FROM-

The Laws Passed by the First Legislative Assembly of the Territory.

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA:
THE STATE CAPITAL PRINTING CO.,
PUBLISHERS.
1891.

### CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT.

(2430) § 6. Every person who, with intent to extort any Chap. 25. money or other property from another, sends to any person any Sending letter or other writing, whether subscribed or not, expressing or threatening letimplying, or adapted to imply, any threat, such as is specified in ter. the second section of this article, is punishable in the same manner as if such money or property were actually obtained by means of such threat.

(2431) § 7. Every person who unsuccessfully attempts by means Attempting to export money. of any verbal threat such as is specified in the second section of this article, to extort money or other property from another is guilty of a misdemeanor.

### ARTICLE 47.—CONCEALED WEAPONS.

#### SECTION.

- 1. Prohibited weapons enumerated.
- Same. 2. 3. Minors.
- 4. Public officials, when privileged.
- 5. Arms, when lawful to carry.

#### SECTION.

- 6. Degree of punishment.
- 7. Public buildings and gatherings.
  8. Intent of persons carrying weapons.
- Pointing weapon at another. 10. Violation of certain sections.
- (2432) § 1. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Terri-Prohibited tory of Oklahoma to carry concealed on or about his person, sad-weapons enudle, or saddle bags, any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, sword cane, spear, metal knuckles, or any other kind of knife or instrument manufactured or sold for the purpose of defense except as in this article provided.

(2433) § 2. It shall be unlawful for any person in the Territory of Oklahoma, to carry upon or about his person any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk knife, loaded cane, billy, metal knuckles, or any other offensive or defensive weapon, except as in this article provided.

(2434) § 3. It shall be unlawful for any person within this Minors. Territory, to sell or give to any minor any of the arms or weapons designated in sections one and two of this article.

(2435) § 4. Public officers while in the discharge of their Public officials, when privileged. duties or while going from their homes to their place of duty, or returning therefrom, shall be permitted to carry arms, but at no other time and under no other circumstances: Provided, however, That if any public officer be found carrying such arms while under the influence of intoxicating drinks, he shall be deemed guilty of

(2436) § 5. Persons shall be permitted to carry shot-guns or Arms, when rifles for the purpose of hunting, having them repaired, or for killing animals, or for the purpose of using the same in public muster or military drills, or while travelling or removing from one place to another, and not otherwise.

a violation of this article as though he were a private person.

(2437) § 6. Any person violating the provisions of any one of Degree of the foregoing sections, shall on the first conviction be adjudged punishment guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days or both at the discretion of the court. On the second and every subsequent con-

### CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT.

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viction, the party offending shall on conviction be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than three months or both, at the discretion of the court.

(2438) § 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, except a peace Public buildings and gather officer, to carry into any church or religious assembly, any school room or other place where persons are assembled for public worship, for amusement, or for educational or scientific purposes, or into any circus, show or public exhibition of any kind, or into any ball room, or to any social party or social gathering, or to any election, or to any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or to any political convention, or to any other public assembly, any of the weapons designated in sections one and two of this article.

Intent of perweapons.

(2439) § 8. It shall be unlawful for any person in this Territory to carry or wear any deadly weapons or dangerous instrument whatsoever, openly or secretly, with the intent or for the avowed purpose of injuring his fellow man.

(2440) § 9. It shall be unlawful for any person to point any weapons at an- pistol or any other deadly weapon whether loaded or not, at any other person or persons either in anger or otherwise.

Violation of section seven.

(2441) § 10. Any person violating the provisions of section seven, eight or nine of this article; shall on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than three not more than twelve months.

### ARTICLE 48.—FALSE PERSONATION AND CHEATS.

#### SECTION.

- False impersonation, punishment for.
- 2. False impersonation and receiving money.
- Personating officers and others.
- 4. Unlawful wearing of grand army badge. Fines, how paid.
- Obtaining property under false pre-

### SECTION.

- 7. False representation of charitable purposes.
- Falsely representing banking corporations.
- Using false check 9.
- Holding mock auction.

Punishment for false impersonation.

(2442) § 1. Every person who falsely personates another, and in such assumed character, either:

First. Marries or pretends to marry, or to sustain the marriage relation toward another, with or without the connivance of such other person; or,

Second. Becomes bail or surety for any party, in any proceeding whatever, before any court or officer authorized to take such bail or surety; or,

Third. Subscribes, verifies, publishes, acknowledges or proves. in the name of another person, any written instrument, with intent that the same may be delivered or used as true; or,

Fourth. Does any other act whereby, if it were done by the person falsely personated, he might in any event become liable to any suit or prosecution, or to pay any sum of money, or to incur any charge, forfeiture or penalty, or whereby any benefit might accrue to the party personating, or to any other person.